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Contemporary Challenges and Reformative Approches of Un Secretary General in International Conflict Resolution

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INTROUCTION

UN reform[1]began shortly after its founding in 1945[2]. In the past, several UN Secretaries General have carried out these reforms every eight years under the supervision of leadership and policy reviews. Dynamically developing organizations and organizations represented different interests. These different interests define the United Nations and also contribute to the difficulties encountered among United Nations Member States in negotiating and implementing organizational reforms. Organizational reform is not easy for many reasons. The United Nations is a very complex and decentralized multilateral institution that must operate on the basis of consensus among its member states. Member states rarely work together to achieve specific reform goals and often have different ideas that to make them difficult to implement.

The difficulties of reform also reflect the deep political divisions that exist among actors on the global stage. In a world divided by a chasm between rich and poor, strong and helpless, different interests will inevitably drive all reform efforts and make the United Nations a contradictory and divided organization. Administrative structures and procedures depend on the political nature of the UN decision-making process, and "much of the discussion on lower-level reforms is political debate about who wins and who loses influence in the organization, if suggested. Changes are accepted or implemented. Reform is an ongoing process at the United Nations, and its old goals are often viewed as incomplete and unsuccessful. It seems to belong to the UN. Developed countries have much more voice in decision-making than developing countries. As the leading body of global governance, the United Nations must reflect the changing global structure and the growing share of developing countries in the world economy.

UN REFORM SINCE 1997:

The Reform Agenda the wave of reform began in 1992, when the UN Center for Transnational Enterprises was disbanded as then UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali. He cut UN staff and budgets and presented two key documents on peace and development issues. First, the peace program (A / 47/277-S / 24111, 17 June 1992) focused on "diplomatic deterrence" and the promotion of peacekeeping initiatives, and secondly, the development program (A / 48/935, 6 May 1992), 1994), laid the foundation for future development reform initiatives. However, the US perception that Boutros-*Ghali* is trying to strengthen the power of the United Nations at the expense of US national sovereignty makes it difficult for Boutros-*Ghali* to make any further changes.

One of the first significant steps taken by the UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan since taking office in 1997 was his proposal for United Nations reform, A Reform Agenda (A / 51/950, 14th member states (mostly advanced)) for the new UN Reform Plan, he recognized the need for reform and worked harder to achieve those programs, rather than pushing for further budget cuts that focused on United Nations development programs and targeted for a smaller amount.

During his first month in office, Ban proposed two major reforms, including splitting the UN peacekeeping force in half. departments, as well as uniting the political affairs and disarmament units. His recommendations were met with scepticism. The United Nations General Assembly reacted sharply to Ban's call for ratification as soon as possible. The Disarmament and political affairs offices despite appointments, that all employees get severe annual performance assessments, and that all financial reports are made public. Though unpopular in New York, the decision was well-received elsewhere at the UN. United Nation observers praised the work of UN offices around the world. Ban's plan to partition the peasantry in mid-March 2007, Ban's plan to separate the peacekeeping operation into two groups, one handling operations and the other handling armaments, was eventually adopted.

[1]The United Nations reform agenda centres on three key areas: development, management, and peace and security
[2].Luck, Edward K., United Nations Reform: Lessons from Continuous History, International Relations and UN Studies (2003) http ://www. Global policy.org / reform /intro/2003 history.pdf

UN CURRENT REFORMS WERE IMPLEMENTED ON 2019

The Covid-19 pandemic not only impedes development and reverses progress towards the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, but is also an early and serious test for the UNDS (United Nations Development System) reform, which adopted important reform decisions. The interconnected nature of the UNDA 2030 Transformation Agenda will lead to more effective, more integrated and strategic support as reforms are implemented and their roots established as a result of the transfer of the UNDA in 2018. That is why we look forward to the annual report of UN Secretary - General Guterres on the UN development system. This report can be seen almost as an interim assessment of the ongoing UNDS reforms, written at the start of the COVID-19 pandemic. While he is confident in the success of the reforms (such positives are certainly in the DNA of the UN), the report is also self-critical of its shortcomings and signs of impending problems.

The Secretary - General said the reforms are in progress. A survey of UN Resident Coordinators and developing country governments by UN DESA shows tangible improvements in this area. Faster progress has been made in several areas, such as the reform of the permanent coordinator system. Others, such as the UN Effectiveness Program and regional structural reforms, proved to be more complex and required "continued leadership from all stakeholders". Openness to these shortcomings is commendable. The passion for reform at UN events is not uncommon and requires constant and coordinated support from member states. Member States are also not fully meeting their obligations under the United Nations Finance Agreement (agreed in 2019) Increasing the share of core or earmarked funds is a key element of UNDS reform. However, financial instruments such as SDG joint funds do not meet the requirements of financial agreements.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY - GENERAL

In this report main focus to implementation of General assembly resolution 71/ 243and 72/279 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review on the operational activities for the development of the United Nation System (QCPR). On 75th Anniversary established the under deliver in the Sustainable Development Goals.[3]

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The COVID-19 pandemic, on the other hand, has thrown a wrench in our plans for transformational change in the previous few months. It is the greatest challenge our world has faced since the creation of the United Nations, threatening millions of lives and causing massive socioeconomic disruption. The pandemic has spread throughout the world.

The UNDS that we see today as the response to the COVID-19 crisis is the UNDS that we have created over the past four years. The Independent Accredited Resident Coordinator serves as a focal point for integrating UN resources and partnerships to respond to the pandemic, staying true to the promise of Agenda 2030, with the World Health Organization, a professional body, at the forefront of this work. He works with a resident coordinator and is supported by the rest of the UN system. UNDP enables the UNCT to leverage its technological and operational capabilities to respond decisively to the socio-economic impact of the pandemic. UN agencies collaborate on peacekeeping, humanitarian assistance, sustainable development and human rights at the global, regional, national and regional levels.

[3]Resolution 71/243, The general assembly on 21 December 2016

The United Nations Sustainable Development Group (UNSDG) has come together to provide a comprehensive framework for response and support.

During this period, we will continue to closely and transparently monitor the progress of all reform measures. In available performance management system is the first tool to manage and track performance directly resulting from reform. The system confirms that it is on track to deliver all services to be implemented in 2021. The system will take into account the services received as a result of all major changes specified in GA 72/279. However, services related to creativity are an exception. Joint reserve offices is running until 2022 and 2023, respectively and contractual funding appropriate incentives for national teams to work as one aspect of their work under the leadership of the ROK to achieve tangible results.

CONTRIBUTION FOR DEVELOPMENT UNITED NATIONS OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES

The importance of continuing to adequately mainstream the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by each United Nations development system agency, in accordance with their respective mandates, in the work of the United Nations Development System and in accordance with the intergovernmental decisions of those agencies and the United Nations. (a) Continue to provide resources to support the development goals of developing countries and their efforts to return to normalcy, taking into account the universal and inclusive nature of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda. (b) Ensure consistent approach to addressing the relevance and similarity of the sustainable development goals and targets; (c) ensure a balanced and integrated approach in the system to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and targets

STRENGTHENING THE UNITED NATION OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT

The United Nations development system governance architecture should be more effective, transparent, accountable and responsive to Member States, and should ensure greater coordination, consistency, efficiency and effectiveness in operational and development activities at all levels of the United Nations system. Developing countries enable system-wide strategic planning, implementation, reporting and evaluation to better support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and also stressed the need to improve the governance of the United Nations development system and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Joint Inspection Board, to submit it to the Economic and Social Council for final consideration in this regard. to review and create detailed reports with the ability to assess their relevance. Highlight the significance of improving the governance of the united nation development system, and the requests that the Secretary - General, in consultation with the joint inspection unit, present to the Economic and Social council a report on this topic. Before the end of June 2017 for consideration by the council and the General Assembly a through report was presented to the senate at its seventy-two session for assessment and future action.

CONTEMPARORY CHALLENGES IN CLIMATE CHANGE:

The report address the issues

1. The first section briefly analyzes whether the Council is appropriate for addressing climate security issues.
2. The second section examines the practice of the Charter Council, the United Nations and the General Assembly as guiding principles for the engagement of the Climate Change and Security Council.
3. The third section describes the participation of the Board of Directors in the meeting and the official results on this issue. It also describes the institutional arrangements to help the Council and the United Nations address threats to climate security more comprehensively, consistently and effectively.
4. The fourth section discusses the dynamics of the Security Council in relation to climate change and security.
5. The fifth section provides some comments on the Climate and Security Council's approach and presents options for further action.

The Council is a United Nations organization created with the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security in accordance with Article 24 of the Charter of the United Nations. Addressing the challenges of climate change is inconsistent with traditional notions of peace and security, which tend to focus heavily on the absence of violent conflict. The board must also determine how to effectively allocate time and resources. The agenda is already filled with crises, the direct causes of which are more obvious. Some people wonder how much time the Climate and Security Council should spend when the threat to peace and security increases under certain circumstances.

COUNCILS DEBATES AND BRIEFINGS ON CLIMATE CHANGE AND SECURITY

The Security Council has had several thematic debates on climate and security matters. The first time the Council focused explicitly on climate change as a thematic topic was on 17 April 2007 during a ministerial level open debate on the relationship between energy, security and climate, which was convened by the UK and include a briefing by

Secretary - General Ban Ki moon .Prior to the meeting, the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) and the Group of 77 (G77) + China sent letters to the Security Council expressing concern about infringement on the work of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council. However, there have been fissures in the NAM and the G77 on this issue over the years, with several members from both groups supporting Council engagement on climate change and security.

In the 2020 and 2021 forums, several legislators and other member states have compared climate change to COVID-19. Both are described as transnational threats, interactions that exacerbate the situation for those in need of protection. Two phenomena that threaten human security both can exacerbate the conflict. A statement by the EU in a public forum in July 2020 reflected this sentiment. This meeting is timely in the context of the current pandemic, as the corona virus disease (COVID-19) continues to afflict countries around the world with ruthless and relentless violence. Identify and exacerbate existing weaknesses. It is impact of climate change on food and water security, livelihoods, social cohesion and security. This threatens to undermine development and human rights benefits, intensify violence and disrupt the fragile peace process. It also suggests that climate change like COVID-19 will be most effective.

In 2021, the Council will expand its geographic coverage of climate change impacts beyond Africa for the first time. On January 29, 2021, Resolution 2561 was adopted to extend the United Nations Peacekeeping Forces (UNFICYP) mission in Cyprus, and on May 27, 2021, Resolution 2576 was adopted to expand the UN Support Group mission in Iraq. Extension (UNAMI). Prior to the adoption of Resolution 2561 on Cyprus, proposals to include climate security language in outcomes outside Africa, including Haiti in 2019 and Iraq in 2020, were unsuccessful.

Secretary - General Antonio Guterres is increasingly using the cabinet to express concern about the climate crisis. Traveling through the Asia-Pacific region in May 2019, he found that climate change posed a serious threat to several Pacific island countries. Most recently, at a forum in the UK in February 2021, Guterres briefed the Security Council on the risks to climate security, describing them as a climate emergency that defines our time and increased preparedness for growing climate impacts. Security crisis. “He outlined four priorities for responding to the crisis. First, he called for emission reductions, including ambitious, nationally determined donations. Second, he helped countries and communities cope with climate disasters such as hurricanes, droughts, and called for more investment to help adapt. Climate change Develop resistance.

Third, Guterres promotes “the adoption of security concepts, people first,” in which “recovery and reduction of poverty, food insecurity and migration through climate change contribute to maintaining peace and reducing the risks of conflict”. Finally, he calls for a collaborative approach by various actors inside and outside the UN system to address the climate crisis. UN. 2020. Letter from the Secretary - General dated 27 August 2020. Letter from the German Delegation to the UN to the Secretary – General in the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Climate Change and Deputy CEO of the Climate Action Group. Michael R. Bloomberg, USA - Ambassador for Climate Aspirations and Solutions

Stronger and more ambitious action to tackle climate change” by “supporting the work of the Secretary-General to expand and strengthen a non-contractual coalition of governments, businesses, cities and financial institutions by 2050 in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement” Dan Mark 2019 Appointed in December Karney is the UN Special Envoy for Climate Change and Finance. He works to advance public and private financial markets and mobilize private funding to the level necessary to meet the Paris Agreement target of 1.5 ° C.

CLIMATE CHANGE, SECURITY AND THE PEACEKEEPING

It makes sense that the UN’s peace building efforts consider the adverse effects of climate change. Peace building brings holistic approaches to addressing inter-related security, development, humanitarian, and human rights risks that undermine peace and stability; climate change exacerbates many of these challenges. Peace-building seeks to build the resilience of post-conflict or otherwise vulnerable states to prevent a into conflict, at a time when “the climate crisis is eroding the resilience of communities”, in the words of UN Deputy Secretary-General Amine J. Mohammed. Climate change is frequently viewed as a risk factor for instability.

UN’s peace building efforts are designed to target chance elements “aimed At preventing the outbreak, continuation and recurrence of struggle and moving toward restoration, reconstruction and development”. recognition of climate-related safety risks has caused the UN’s peace building architecture to awareness an increasing number of in this difficulty. Numerous applicable conferences on this regard have been held in 2020. In July 2020, the Peace building commission (percent) held its first assembly on peace-building challenges inside the Pacific Islands, which centered considerably on the dangers posed with the aid of weather change to the vicinity. In September 2020, a percentage meeting on the Lake Chad Basin featured considerable dialogue on the dangers posed by way of climate alternate and environmental degradation. And in September 2020, the commission submitted a statement to the Council’s open debate at the humanitarian influences of environmental degradation which mentioned these examples in excessive-

lighting weather-related demanding situations and mentioned that building climate resilience can be visible as conducive to peace building. perhaps most excellent in phrases of the UN peace building architecture's dedication to this trouble, the safety-trendy's Peace building Fund (PBF) has at once addressed climate-related security threats by using investing a few 63.4 million on the grounds that 2017 on 29 projects related to weather security in 20 international locations; numerous of these countries are on the safety Council's time table. The PBF similarly intends to devote "greater assets too mainly save you and tackle conflicts as a result of worldwide heating" in its 2020-2024 method.

The Security Council should make more use of the advisory position of through soliciting its enter greater frequently, such as in count-- or area-unique instances in which climate trade is a safety concern. this will consist of briefings by officials from the Peace building aid office (or the percentage chair) that concentrate on how the safety Council can great work with different components of the UN machine to address the security consequences of weather change in susceptible and publish-struggle settings. These briefings, and other enter from the UN's peace building-in architecture, could also consist of unique advice on the way to craft mandates which can be touchy to the safety influences of climate exchange. One such instance was the letter that the Chair of the Peace building commission transmitted to the Council in December 2019 on the peace building priorities in West Africa and the Sahel, simplest weeks prior to the renewal of the workplace's mandate through an trade of letters between the Secretary-preferred (S/2019/1009 of nineteen December 2019) and the security Council (S/2020/eighty five of 31 January 2020). amongst its many elements, the letter mentioned the "unfavorable consequences of weather exchange" as one of numerous "serious challenges" that required "a complete approach to address the foundation causes of war in the Sahel and West Africa, save you similarly escalation of battle, and build and maintain peace". Those worries had been echoed inside the percentage Chair's briefing to the Council on 16 November 2020 at the assembly on the G5 Sahel Joint force.

UN SECRETARY - GENERAL SAYS COVID -19 OPENS UP NEW OPPORTUNITIES FOR TERRORISTS

At the start of UN Counter-Terrorism Week, Guterres said that the Islamic State (IS), which once controlled much of Syria and Iraq, is trying to gain a foothold in both countries "while thousands of foreign terrorists are fighting in the region. "The pandemic has also exposed vulnerability to new forms of terrorism such as digital abuse, cyber attacks and bioterrorism," he said. EU Chief Diplomat Joseph Borel said at the virtual meeting that there is an international understanding of the impact of the pandemic on counter-terrorism efforts around the world.

"The decrease in terrorist activity in some areas as a result of this crisis is mainly due to the mobilization of the national security agencies," he said. However, in other regions, terrorism and loss of life continue to decline. As chairman of the Council on Foreign Relations, he believed COVID-19 would "add challenges to the fight against terrorism." is likely to increase.
Tunisia's U.N. Ambassador Kais Kabtani, who chairs the U.N. Security Council's counter-terrorism committee, said its recent report on COVID-19 described how the pandemic may have temporarily limited operations of terrorist groups due to lockdowns and travel restrictions — but also how groups including the Islamic State are exploiting increased social isolation and online use "to spread their propaganda through virtual platforms. With global attention focused on tackling the pandemic, Kabtani said, terrorist groups also are seeking to capitalize "by undermining state authority and launching new attacks.

The report by the committee's executive directorate said the worldwide population, including over 1 billion students, is spending longer on the web as a results of COVID-19."The increase within the number of children engaging in unsupervised Internet usage – particularly on gaming platforms – offers terrorist groups a chance to show a greater number of individuals to their ideas, although the connection between online activity and radicalization to violence isn't fully understood," the experts' report said. "The reported rise in cyber crime could also cause increased connectivity between terrorist and criminal actors.

The U.N. experts said good sort of terrorist groups have already integrated COVID-19 into their propaganda "to exploit divisions and weaknesses among their enemies including by intensifying hatred surely groups, "resulting in racist, anti-Semitic, Islam phobic and anti-immigrant hate speech."These narratives are fused with an array of latest or existing conspiracy theories, particularly by the acute right, including through the linkage of 5G technology to the spread of the virus," the experts said.

On the negative side, they said the pandemic additionally to limiting the movement of terrorists may disrupt their supply chains making it difficult for them to urge food, medicine, money and weapons. With the overwhelming global specialize in COVID-19, the experts said terrorists may seek "even more `attention grabbing' targets or techniques — like the May 2020 attack on a hospital in Afghanistan."

CONCLUSION

Role of Secretary - General was really significant and challenging entrusted with the greatest responsibility for solving the most important global problems of this time. Over the past years, these challenges were expressed in included a climate of crisis, human rights at risk, mass famine, mass migration, growing humanitarian needs, and unprecedented global pandemics. We expect Secretary - General to lead and use your voice in the moments that matter most. The next upcoming years you will to be calmer, safer and more successful than ever. But we are under no illusion that it is difficult to make this dream come true. It takes hard work and political will. This requires, inter alia, forging partnerships between the private sector and civil society. This requires commitment to goals and accountability for results. And that requires to a passionate commitment to the human rights of all people around the world, especially the most vulnerable. This is the responsibility of the United Nations and the Secretary - General.